

CUBA'S MANY IMMIGRANTS.

Americans and Foreigners from Europe Flock to the Island—Facts and Figures.

Immigration into Cuba is still small, but it is increasing. It amounted to 13,000 in 1903. It has been 20,000 in 1904. Four-fifths of it is from Spain. Of the 20,000 immigrants of 1904, 16,000 are Spaniards, 1,200 are Americans, 338 are English, 274 are Italians, and smaller numbers are Germans, French, Mexicans and others, says the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. While the inflow from Spain is a little larger than was expected, that from the United States is somewhat smaller.

Annexation would have changed all this. Had Cuba been held by the United States at the end of the Spanish war on the same tenure as Porto Rico or the Philippines, its condition would have been better by this time than it is now, and the complexion of its immigration would have been altered.

A large inflow from Spain would have been likely, even if Cuba had been retained by the United States, but in the latter case the immigration from this country would have been many times heavier than it is now. Under American auspices, too, the immigration from England, Germany, France, and the rest of Europe, except Spain, would be larger than the present figures.

Most of the capital, however, which is flowing into Cuba is from the United States. We will probably have an even greater predominance there, on the score of money investments, than we have in Mexico.

DEAF AND DUMB ARE NOISY

Inability to Hear Causes More Commotion Than Is Found in the Sound Person.

"Deaf and dumb people are the noisiest class I know of," remarked an attaché of an institution for the deaf and dumb, to the Philadelphia Record. "Because of inability to hear they make more noise in their actions than persons with normal faculties. When a deaf and dumb person shuts a door he slams it. The jar that disturbs others is lost to him. In walking he treads heavily, as a rule, never having been able to realize that an annoying clatter accompanies a slovenly stride. Every little action is performed noisily by deaf and dumb people, as a class. The common belief is that a deaf and dumb home must be about as silent as the tomb, but the reverse is usually the case. The inmates, not having the sense of hearing to guide them in doing things quietly, make a continual clatter. You can always depend on the average deaf and dumb person making more noise than others not thus afflicted, and in a home the racket is more accentuated because of the absence of conversation."

BACHELORS' AVERAGE AGE.

Facts and Figures Show That Matrimony Actually Prolongs the Life of Men.

Do bachelors die young? Do they die earlier than married men? asks the New Orleans Times-Democrat. A report shows that the mortality among bachelors, from the age of 30 to 45 years, is said to be 27 per cent., while among married men of the same age it is 18 per cent. For 41 bachelors who attain the age of 49 years, there are 78 married men who attain the same age. The difference is still more striking in persons of advanced age. At 60 years of age there remain but 22 bachelors for 48 married men; at 70 years, 11 bachelors for 27 married men; and at 80 years three bachelors for nine married men. These figures seem to indicate that the best thing for a man to do is to get him a wife and shake wearing cares of bachelorhood. We all want to live as long as possible, and live happily if we can. Some bachelors are reasonably happy. But all of them are not. Get married. That's the proper caper.

One Way.

Hicks—He'll never succeed in life—never make a living, in fact.
Wicks—Why do you think that?
"Oh, every time he opens his mouth he puts his foot in it."
"Well that's one way at least of making both ends meet."—Catholic Standard and Times.

THE STORK IN GERMANY.

Bird Has Been Synonymous with Domesticity for Generations.

Of all the birds of the vaterland I must confess none interested me to such an extent as the stork, says a writer in the Pilgrim. To the Germans he has been synonymous with domesticity for generations. He is supposed to possess all the virtues commonly attributed to the model husband and father. It is perfectly natural, therefore, that old and young should eagerly welcome his arrival in the early spring and express regret at his departure for the south at the end of July.

Well do I remember the excitement occasioned in the quiet streets of the staid old German towns when the first storks appear. "Die Störche sind da!" "The storks are come!" the cry rings out jubilantly and brings all the inhabitants to the doorsteps, for the birds are the harbingers of spring. And the good old folk rub their eyes and crane their necks until they discern the travelers of the sky far up in the ether and exclaim: "Ja, wahrhaftig, da sind sie," meaning: "Yes, truly, there they are."

And before long Mr. Stork selects a mate and builds a nest for himself and spouse, where they divide the task of raising a brood. It is amusing to note, with the aid of an opera glass, how the food is apportioned and thrust down the gaping bills of the young ones. The little birds are fed by their parents and are allowed to remain in the nest for two months, but at the end of that time they are unceremoniously bundled out of their snug quarters and obliged to fend for themselves.

The appearance of this giant bird, with the black and white plumage, long red legs and straight red bill, always struck me as being comical, though I never tired of watching it and its mate, while they were building the family home on the top branches of a big tree or the ridge of a capacious barn. Now and then the storks would also take possession of the top of a chimney that was not in use and complacently regard the world from this point of vantage. But most of all it used to amuse me to observe the birds stalk pompously after the German plowmen in the hope of catching a dislodged mouse or mole.

When its close association with the life of man is taken into consideration it is not at all strange that the story should have become the object of superstition. To this day many a German townsman hastily runs his hand into his pocket and jingles the coins of the realm at sight of the first stork, as this is supposed to insure an abundance of funds for the balance of the year. Peasants place an old wheel or a discarded harrow on top of their barns as an invitation to passing storks to settle on their farms, under the impression that their homes will not be visited by fire or struck by lightning if the invitation is accepted.

Cold on the Atlantic Coast.

Many people living in interior cities wonder at the reports of cruel suffering that invariably accompany zero weather in New York city. They are aware that a temperature of ten degrees below zero or lower can be borne with comparative comfort in their own locality and they cannot understand why cities like New York and Boston experience such discomfort with far milder temperature. A resident of an interior city, to whatever depths its misguided thermometers may fall, has no idea, unless he has experienced it on a blustering winter day, of the bitter intensity of the cold that prevails in the coast cities of the North Atlantic. It is the sharp, damp wind, full of the sting of the ocean, that works the mischief.—Syracuse Post-Standard.

Information Wanted.

DeLong—I understand you are studying a treatise on the art of memory culture.

Shortleigh—Yes; that's right.

"Have you got far enough along to remember that \$5 you borrowed of me last spring?"—Chicago Daily News.

Called Down.

A man no sooner begins to get up in the world than some woman calls him down.—Chicago Daily News.

ROYALTY'S WORKING HOURS

Bavaria's Reigning House Has Among Its Members a Physician and an Oculist.

There are two royal personages, born of the reigning house of Bavaria, who are practicing physicians, says a writer in the Era. One of them is Prince Franz Ferdinand, who takes but small pleasures in the dinners and balls with which the society of his home amuses itself. His work-day leaves him not only with a healthy physical weariness, but with ideas to think out and analyze—for the hospital he maintains treats more than 4,000 patients yearly, and can use all the brain output of his staff.

Almost half the patients treated by Prince Franz Ferdinand are victims of consumption, and he has just completed experiments with a consumption cure from which very valuable results are hoped.

His relative, Duke Carl Theodore of Bavaria, enjoys the distinction of being the only royal oculist in the world.

Princess Waldemar of Denmark is greatly interested in the freemen of Copenhagen. Whenever there is a big fire the princess is to be seen wading with her heavy boots through streams of water to where the fire is fiercest, and it is hardly necessary to say that her presence encourages the freemen to display still greater courage.

In "time of peace" the princess often visits the fire stations, converses with the officers and watches the men at their athletic exercises.

HUMBLE ORIGIN OF FIGURES

Roman Numerals Were the First and They Did Not Exceed Five, It Is Thought.

"Probably no man was ever more devoted to or more wrapped up in figures than the late Gen. Alonzo B. Jackman, who devised the only satisfactory method of squaring the circle," said Prof. Elijah Howe. "And yet Gen. Jackman admitted that the science of figures cuts but a very poor figure in its origin, the term calculation being derived from the 'calculus' or pebbles used by the Romans as counters whose numerals, stolen from the ancient Etruscans, seems to have been suggested in the first instance by the five fingers. Indeed, the term 'digit,' or finger, applied to any single number sufficiently indicates the primitive mode of counting."

"The Roman V is only a rude outline of the five fingers, or of the outspread hand narrowing to the wrist, while the X is a symbol of the two fives or the two hands crossed."

"In all probability the earliest numerals did not exceed five, which was repeated with additions for the higher numbers. It is a remarkable coincidence that to express six, seven, eight, the North American aborigines repeated the five with the addition of one, two, three, on the same plan as the Roman VI, VII, VIII."

CARRY "PLIMSOLL" MARK.

It Indicates the Weight of Loads Taken by Ships—How It Received Name.

Many a person has looked at a ship lying in low water and wondered what was meant by a circular mark with a straight line running through it which is to be seen on the side of the vessel. This is known as the "Plimsoll mark."

Samuel Plimsoll, the friend of sea-faring men, devoted the best years of his life to furthering the interests of sailors. He noticed that overloaded and unseaworthy vessels were often sent on voyages, with great danger to human life. He tried to induce the British parliament to alter matters, but, failing to do so, he himself entered the house of commons in 1868 and succeeded in getting the merchant shipping act passed. By this act the board of trade was empowered to detain any vessel deemed unsafe. Finally owners were ordered to have a load water mark painted upon their vessels' sides.

The Reason.

"Good evening, Miss De Style! I don't see much of you nowadays."
"Well, I have throat trouble, and the doctor ordered me to wear high-necked dresses this winter."
—Cleveland Leader.

ANCIENT RELIGIOUS WARS.

Indiscriminate Slaughter and Pillage Justified by Holy Writ and Sacrament.

On both sides of the great controversy which took such fearful shape in the middle of the seventeenth century, but especially on the Protestant side, the minds of men were devoted, not to seeking that peace which was breathed upon the world by the New Testament, but by finding warrant for war—and especially the methods of the chosen people in the Old Testament, says the Atlantic Monthly. Did any legislator or professor of law yield to the feelings of humanity, he was sure to meet with protests based upon the authority of Holy Scripture. Plunder and pillage were supported by reference to the divinely approved "spoiling of the Egyptians" by the Israelites. The right to massacre unresisting enemies was based upon the command of the Almighty to the Jews in the twentieth chapter of Deuteronomy. The indiscriminate slaughter of whole populations was justified by reference to the divine command to slaughter the nations round about Israel. Torture and mutilation of enemies were sanctioned by the conduct of Samuel against Agag, of King David against the Philistines, of the men of Judah against Adonibek. Even the slaughter of babes in arms was supported by a passage from the Psalms—"Happy shall he be that taketh and dasheth thy little ones against the stones." Treachery and assassination were supported by a reference to the divinely appointed Phinehas, Ehud, Judith and Jael; murdering the ministers of unapproved religions, by Elijah's slaughter of the priests of Baal.

SINGING SCHOOL IS QUIANT

One of Old Maine Type Still Flourishes in Penobscot Region—Pupils Quick to Learn.

In old Penobscot, as well as in the near-by counties, the singing-school, which is a very good imitation of those in which our ancestors learned the rudiments of music, still flourishes, and the boys and girls flock to the weekly meetings even as former boys and girls did when a tallow dip glued to the top of the desk with some of its own fat used to do in the time when kerosene was thought to be a luxury, says the Bangor News. Nearly every afternoon we meet a singing school master of the old style in Exchange street, Bangor, on his way to take the train to some outlying town, where he is going to instruct a class in singing in the evening. He informs us that singing schools are just as popular now as they were in the days before he was gray-headed, and that the young people are just as fond of sitting together and reciting do, ra, mi, fa, sol, and the rest of the series, as were their forebears. Methods have improved somewhat, he hopes, though the principles are about the same. As is always the case, a few of the pupils are quick to learn and gain a mastery of musical notation in a short time, though a majority attend the classes and follow the instructions more for the pleasure of meeting with friends than for any musical information they may gain.

Ancient Prescriptions.

Sir Walter Besant's study of old English customs shows that the doctors of several centuries ago prescribed for fevers "a cold water affusion" with drinking of asses' milk. When the queen was ill in 1663 they shaved her head and applied pigeons to her feet. Powdered mummy for a long time was considered to be a specific against disease. It is said that the reason it went out of use was that dealers took to embalming bodies and then sold them for genuine ancient mummies.

Where Doctors' Bills Are Unknown.

Swedish doctors never send bills to their patients. Each patient pays what he deems just or is able to give. The rich pay the physician liberally whether they have need of his services or not, if he has been retained by them. The poor, if they possibly can, pay him a small sum, and the very poor pay him nothing. Yet he attends the poor as faithfully as he does the rich.

Nobody.

A man is in hard lines when you have to tell whom he married to identify him.—Atchison Globe.

Missouri-Pacific-Union Pacific

WEST-BOUND TRAINS.		No. 11.	No. 13.
		P. M.	A. M.
L'v. Ledalia.	3:10.	4:40.	
Ar. Concordia.	4:16.	5:45.	
" Aullville.	4:31.	6:00.	
" Higginsville.	4:41.	6:10.	
" Page City.	4:50.	6:20.	
" Lexington.	5:15.	6:45.	
" Myrick.	5:30.	7:00.	
" Wellington.	6:03.	7:15.	
" Waterloo.	6:09.	7:22.	
" Napoleon.	6:15.	7:27.	
" Independence.	7:25.	8:25.	
" Kansas City.	8:00.	9:05.	

EAST-BOUND TRAINS.		No. 14.	No. 12.
		P. M.	A. M.
L'v. Kansas City.	5:00.	5:45.	
Ar. Independence.	5:30.	6:15.	
" Napoleon.	6:35.	7:04.	
" Waterloo.	6:41.	7:08.	
" Wellington.	6:48.	7:15.	
" Myrick.	7:05.	7:30.	
" Lexington.	7:10.	7:40.	
" Page City.	7:45.	8:07.	
" Higginsville.	7:58.	8:16.	
" Aullville.	8:10.	8:26.	
" Concordia.	8:30.	8:40.	
" Sedalia.	9:50.	9:55.	

J. C. B. and L.

7:10 a. m.	Lexington.	5:50 p. m.
7:57 a. m.	Northrup.	5:27 p. m.
8:04 a. m.	Dover.	5:20 p. m.
8:13 a. m.	Hodge.	5:10 p. m.
8:24 a. m.	Waverly.	4:59 p. m.
9:12 a. m.	Marshall.	4:09 p. m.
10:30 a. m.	Conville.	3:00 p. m.

SANTA FE ROUTE.

Trains arrive at North Lexington.
C. 25 (daily)..... 8:25 a. m.
Trains leave North Lexington:
C. 25, Express (daily)..... 9:30 a. m.
Main line trains pass Lexington Junction.
The river bus leaves Lexington 7:40 a. m. daily to connect with train at north Lexington. Leaves Lexington daily except Sunday at 9:30 a. m. and 9:00 p. m. and goes through to connect with the night Lexington Junction.

GOING EAST.		25 p. m.
No. 1, (daily).....	25 p. m.	
" 4, ".....	3:47 a. m.	
" 5, ".....	3:54 p. m.	
" 6, ".....	9:28 a. m.	
" 20, ".....	9:30 a. m.	
GOING WEST.		8:50 a. m.
No. 1, " (daily).....	8:50 a. m.	
" 3, ".....	7:02 a. m.	
" 5, ".....	6:30 a. m.	
" 7, ".....	12:02 p. m.	
" 19, ".....	4:57 p. m.	

C. & A. Time Table—Higginsville.

WEST BOUND.		5:30 a. m.
23. Night Express.....	5:30 a. m.	
7. Colo. and Cal. Limited.....	6:35 a. m.	
61. K. C. Accommodation.....	8:30 a. m.	
17. Missouri State Express.....	3:54 p. m.	
21. Midday Special.....	8:08 p. m.	
117. Way Freight.....	9:45 a. m.	
EAST BOUND.		9:45 a. m.
13. Missouri State Express.....	9:45 a. m.	
22. Midday Special.....	11:48 a. m.	
40. Slater Accommodation.....	6:34 p. m.	
10. Cal. and Colo. Limited.....	7:50 p. m.	
24. Night Express.....	10:50 p. m.	
116. Way Freight.....	1:10 p. m.	
LOCAL FREIGHT.		1:10 p. m.
416. East.....	1:09 p. m.	
417. West.....	9:39 a. m.	

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